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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1074/jbc.ra118.002532>

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ZORA URL: <https://doi.org/10.5167/uzh-160635>

Journal Article

Published Version

Originally published at:

Deppe, Johannes P; Rabbat, Ritta; Hörtensteiner, Stefan; Keller, Beat; Martinoia, Enrico; López-Marqués, Rosa L (2018). The wheat ABC transporter Lr34 modifies the lipid environment at the plasma membrane. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 293(48):18667-18679.

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The wheat ABC transporter Lr34 modifies the lipid environment at the plasma membrane

Received for publication, February 19, 2018, and in revised form, September 18, 2018. Published, Papers in Press, October 16, 2018, DOI 10.1074/jbc.RA118.002532

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Edited by Dennis R. Voelker

Phospholipids (PLs) are emerging as important factors that initiate signal transduction cascades at the plasma membrane. Their distribution within biological membranes is tightly regulated, e.g. by ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters, which preferably translocate PLs from the cytoplasmic to the exoplasmic membrane leaflet and are therefore called PL-floppases. Here, we demonstrate that a plant ABC transporter, Lr34 from wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), is involved in plasma membrane remodeling characterized by an intracellular accumulation of phosphatidic acid and enhanced outward translocation of phosphatidylserine. In addition, the content of phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate in the cytoplasmic leaflet of the plasma membrane was reduced in the presence of the ABC transporter. When heterologously expressed in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, Lr34 promoted oil body formation in a mutant defective in PL-transfer in the secretory pathway. Our results suggest that PL redistribution by Lr34 potentially affects the membrane-bound proteome and contributes to the previously reported stimuli-independent activation of biotic and abiotic stress responses and neutral lipid accumulation in transgenic Lr34-expressing barley plants.

ATP-binding cassette (ABC)³ transporters constitute a large and diverse family of membrane proteins that use the energy provided by ATP hydrolysis to pump various compounds against steep concentration gradients. They occur as full-size or half-size transporters and form an active unit consisting of

two transmembrane and two nucleotide-binding domains. The ubiquitous presence of ABC transporters in almost all organisms highlights their importance for cellular metabolism. Typically, they play a major role in extruding a multitude of cytotoxic compounds like heavy metal ions or xenobiotics (1, 2); however, their true physiological function goes far beyond as deduced from the fact that malfunction of certain ABC transporters can evoke drastic physiological effects. For instance, the human Tangier disease, characterized by the absence of high-density lipoprotein, can be traced back to a defect in *HsABCA1*, a member of the human A subfamily of ABC transporters. In addition, mutations in *HsABCA4* result in delayed dark adaptation in the retina by a reduced all-*trans*-retinaldehyde clearance, a characteristic feature of Stargardt disease (2). The strong association with lipid metabolism suggests that certain lipids might directly serve as transport substrates. Indeed, several reports have demonstrated a role of numerous ABC transporters in the rearrangement of certain lipids within the membrane bilayer. Depending on the direction of movement, the translocator is either called flippase (from the exoplasmic to the cytoplasmic leaflet) or floppase (from the cytoplasmic to the exoplasmic leaflet). A prominent example is the pleiotropic drug resistance-type transporter PDR5 from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, which was characterized as a phosphatidylethanolamine (PE) floppase besides its function in extruding a diverse set of cytotoxic compounds (3). In addition, the human pathogen *Leishmania* contains a half-size ABCG transporter, which is responsible for the exposure of phosphatidylserine (PS) on its plasma membrane (PM) (4). The same effect has been observed in human gastric carcinoma cells, where the overexpression of the breast cancer resistance protein BCRP (ABCG2) leads to increased PS exposure (5). Moreover, the full size ABCG transporters CDR1–3p from the pathogenic fungus *Candida albicans* were characterized as phospholipid (PL) translocators with varying transport direction and broad substrate specificity (6).

The wheat ABC transporter Lr34, a member of the G subfamily, is known to confer partial, durable, and broad-spectrum resistance against several biotrophic fungi such as powdery mildew, leaf rust, or stem rust (7). The closest related orthologous genes can be found in *Oryza sativa* (*OsABCG50*) and *Sorghum bicolor* (*SbABCG50*) sharing 86 and 76% identity, respectively. By comparison, the corresponding genes in *Arabidopsis thaliana* only show intermediate similarity ranging from 50% iden-

This work was supported by University of Zürich and ERC Advanced Grant Durable Resistance 249996. The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest with the contents of this article.

This article contains Fig. S1.

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³ The abbreviations used are: ABC, ATP-binding cassette; PL, phospholipid; PM, plasma membrane; PDR, pleiotropic drug resistance; PE, phosphatidylethanolamine; PS, phosphatidylserine; TAG, triacylglycerol; PR, pathogenicity related; PLase, phospholipase; PA, phosphatidic acid; DAG, diacylglycerol; IP₃, inositol trisphosphate; PLD, phospholipase D; ER, endoplasmic reticulum; HA, human influenza hemagglutinin; BY2, bright yellow 2; HRP, horseradish peroxidase; NBD, 7-nitro-2-1,3-benzoxadiazol-4-yl; PC, phosphatidylcholine; PG, phosphatidylglycerol; PIP, phosphatidylinositol phosphate; PLC, phospholipase C; PKC, protein kinase C; RFP, red fluorescent protein; ROI, region of interest; DPPC, dipalmitoyl-PC; ANOVA, analysis of variance; PI(4,5)P₂, phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate; PI(3)P, phosphatidylinositol 3-phosphate.

tity (*AtPEN/PDR8*) to 56% identity (*AtPDR5*). In the wheat gene pool, the *Lr34* gene is present in two different alleles, called *Lr34sus* and *Lr34res*, which are characterized by their susceptible and resistant phenotype, respectively, to biotrophic fungal pathogens in the corresponding wheat varieties. These two alleles differ at two positions within the coding region for the first transmembrane domain leading to a phenylalanine deletion and a conversion of tyrosine to histidine in *Lr34res*. It is still unclear whether the phenotypic differences are caused by varying protein levels or distinct biochemical functions of the two transporter versions. Recent reports have demonstrated that *Lr34res* can be functionally transferred to related crop species, like barley, rice, or maize, making them partially resistant against their specific pathogens (8–10). However, strong expression levels of the transgene correlate with the development of early leaf tip necrosis as an indicator of senescence (8) and strong triacylglycerol (TAG) accumulation in transgenic barley plants (11). Moreover, transcriptomic data of *Lr34res*-expressing barley have revealed the up-regulation of numerous stress- and pathogenicity-related (PR) genes in the absence of fungal infection (12, 13). To explain all these observations, it is essential to understand how the ABC transporter functions at the molecular level.

The fact that several stress-responsive genes are up-regulated in *Lr34res*-expressing plants in the absence of pathogens (12, 13) suggests that the activity of the transporter mimics stress exposure likely by modulating cellular metabolism. A common feature of hormone and pathogen defense signaling pathways is the activation of certain phospholipases (PLases) upon the perception of external signals (14). These enzymes convert membrane lipids into signaling compounds like phosphatidic acid (PA), diacylglycerol (DAG), or inositol triphosphate (IP₃), which affects downstream PL-interacting factors in their subcellular localization and thus their activity. A prominent example in plants is the protein phosphatase ABI1 from *A. thaliana*, which binds to PA in the PM upon phospholipase D (PLD) activation and thereby loses its suppressor function in the abscisic acid–signaling pathway (15). Other reports showed that PLDβ1 has a major role in modulating defense responses against bacterial and fungal pathogens through the generation of PA (16). The aim of this work was to address whether the ABC transporter *Lr34* affects membrane properties that might lead to the activation of PL-mediated stress signaling in the absence of external factors. We demonstrate that *Lr34res* promotes the translocation of PA and PS in transgenic barley and changes the distribution of PS and phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate (PI(4,5)P₂) in the PM of tobacco BY2 cells. When heterologously expressed in *S. cerevisiae*, both versions of the ABC transporter (*Lr34sus* and *Lr34res*) enhanced PS and reduced PE exposure at the PM. Finally, the presence of *Lr34res* promoted the accumulation of neutral lipids in oil bodies in an *S. cerevisiae* mutant strain defective in PL-transfer. Together, these data suggest that *Lr34* plays a pivotal role in redistributing certain membrane PLs with impact on overall cellular lipid metabolism.

Results

Lr34res is present in the PM fraction when heterologously expressed in tobacco BY2 cells

Pleiotropic drug resistance (PDR)-type transporters are usually found in the plasma membrane (17–19). As a prerequisite for subsequent functional studies, it was necessary to confirm the presence of *Lr34res* in the plant PM. Therefore, the total membrane fraction from tobacco BY2 cells expressing HA-tagged *Lr34res* was isolated and fractionated on a linear density gradient. Immunolabeling of the fractions with antibodies directed to specific proteins residing at different intracellular membrane compartments demonstrated that the distribution of HA-*Lr34res* correlated with the PM H⁺-ATPase marker (Fig. 1, A and B) indicating that *Lr34res* is indeed associated with the plant PM.

Lr34res promotes PA inward and PS outward translocation in barley protoplasts

Next, the activity of the ABC transporter was investigated that might be responsible for the *Lr34res*-mediated resistance against various biotrophic pathogens. Based on numerous reports demonstrating a role of ABC transporters in PL metabolism (3–6), as well as the observed phenotypes in plants expressing the resistance gene (8, 9), we hypothesized that *Lr34res* might have a PL flippase or floppase activity with impact on the distribution of certain PLs within the membrane. To study this putative function, *Lr34res*-expressing (BG9) and the corresponding nontransgenic (sib) barley plants (8) were used to isolate protoplasts. These were then incubated with fluorescence-labeled (NBD) PLs to investigate their incorporation in a time-dependent manner. Overall, the uptake rates of NBD-PC, NBD-PE, and NBD-PG were similar between sib and BG9 protoplasts, and no statistically significant difference could be found at any time point (Fig. 2). By contrast, NBD-PA strongly accumulated in transgenic BG9 protoplasts after 10 min, while NBD-PS uptake was significantly reduced.

Lr34res reduces PS and PI(4,5)P₂ levels in the cytoplasmic PM leaflet of tobacco BY2 protoplasts

The advantage of using NBD-labeled PLs is the easy detection and quantification of the emitted fluorescence. However, their physical properties slightly differ from natural lipids, what potentially affects their behavior in the hydrophobic membrane environment. To avoid this possible problem, protoplasts from control and transgenic *Lr34res*-expressing tobacco BY2 cells were transformed with PL-specific biosensors to visualize the intracellular distribution of selected native membrane lipids.

In agreement with previous reports (20), the phosphatidylinositol 3-phosphate (PI(3)P)-binding, red fluorescent protein (RFP)-tagged biosensor P18R was enriched in intracellular membranes both in the presence and absence of *Lr34res* (Fig. 3A). The phosphatidylinositol 4-phosphate (PI(4)P)-binding biosensor P21R and the corresponding citrine-tagged version (P21Y) showed the strongest signal at a membrane that could be stained with FM4-64 at the periphery of the protoplast (Fig. 3, A and B). This is consistent with the normal localization of PI(4)P at the PM (20). Although the ABC transporter did not

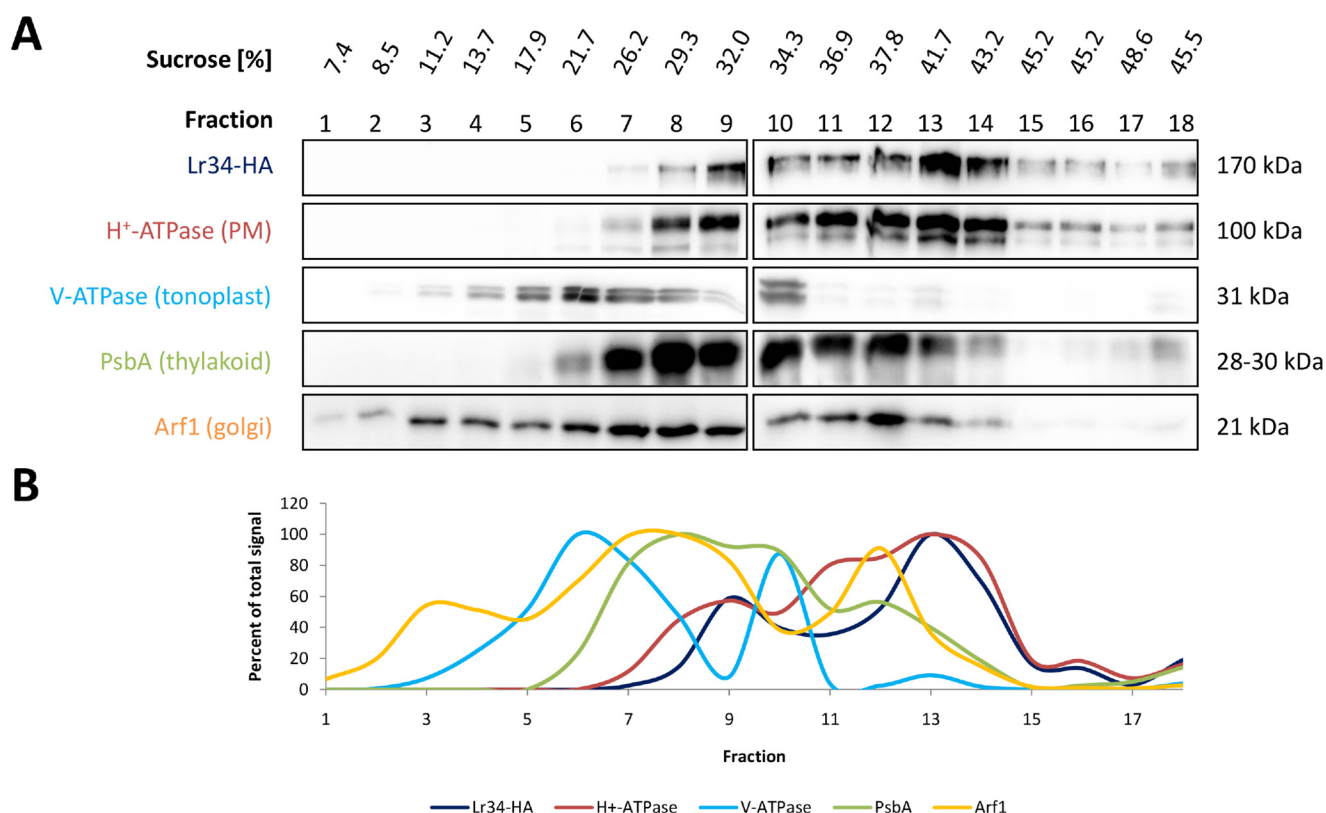


Figure 1. Total membrane fractionation of BY2 cells expressing HA-tagged Lr34res protein. A, fractions ranging from 7.4 to 48.6% (w/v) sucrose were harvested after ultracentrifugation and tested for the presence of HA-Lr34res and marker proteins of the PM (H⁺-ATPase), the tonoplast (V-ATPase), thylakoid membranes (PsbA), and Golgi membranes (Arf1) by Western blotting using specific antibodies. Fractionation was repeated twice with the same outcome of HA-Lr34res distribution. B, quantification of signal intensities after blot development. For each protein, values are relative to the fraction with the strongest signal, which was set to 100%.

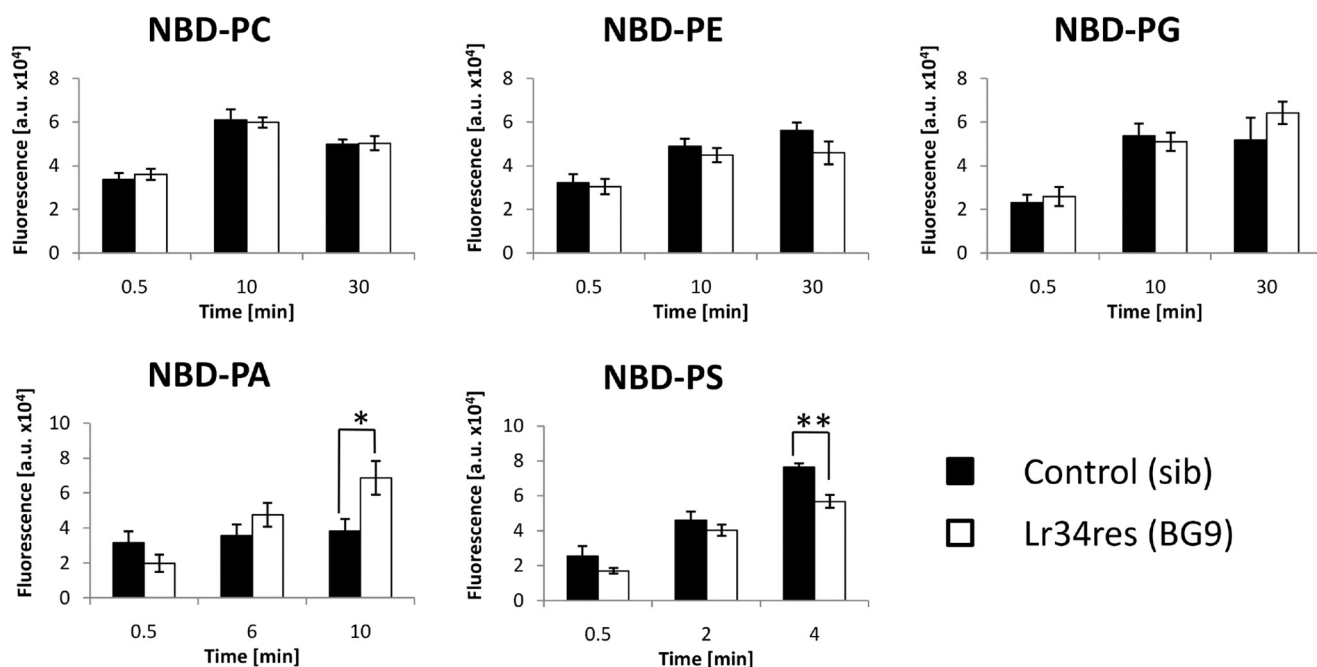


Figure 2. Time-dependent incorporation of different NBD-labeled PLs in barley protoplasts expressing Lr34res. Leaf mesophyll protoplasts were isolated from Lr34res-expressing (BG9) and the corresponding nontransgenic (sib) barley plants and incubated with NBD-PA, NBD-PE, NBD-PG, NBD-PC, or NBD-PS. At the indicated time points, samples were taken, and the incorporated fluorescence was quantified. Values are means of arbitrary units (a.u.) \pm S.E. ($n = 4-6$), *, $p \leq 0.05$, **, $p \leq 0.01$, according to Student's *t* test.

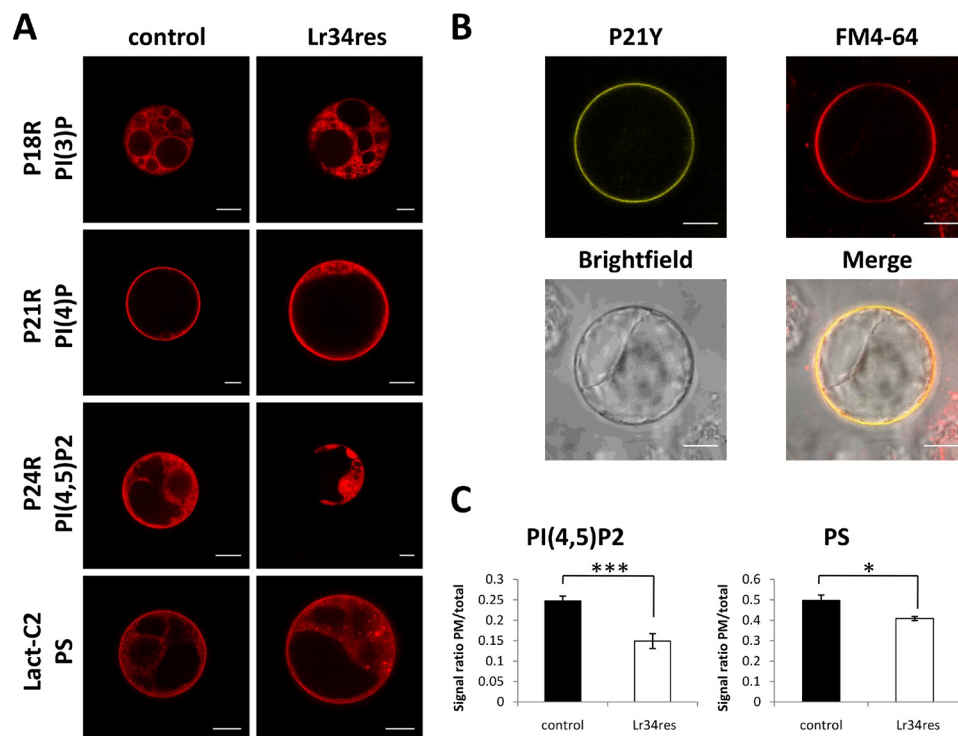


Figure 3. Subcellular localization of fluorescent PL biosensors in BY2 protoplasts. A, RFP-tagged biosensors for PS (derived from the C2 domain of lactadherin), PI(4)P (P21R) (20), PI(4,5)P₂ (P24R) (20), and PI(3)P (P18R) (20) were transiently expressed in transgenic control and *Lr34res* transformed BY2 protoplasts. Pictures were taken 16–18 h after transfection. B, colocalization of the citrine-tagged version of the PI(4)P biosensor (P21Y) with FM4-64 in BY2 control protoplasts. In this case, P21Y was selected instead of P21R to avoid the overlap of RFP and FM4-64 fluorescence emission spectra. C, calculation of the ratio of PM-derived to total signal for PI(4,5)P₂ and PS biosensors in control and *Lr34res* BY2 protoplasts. Values are means ± S.E. (n ≥ 8), *, p ≤ 0.05; ***, p ≤ 0.001, according to Student's t test. Scale bars, 10 μm.

affect the subcellular destination of the two monophosphorylated inositides, the PI(4,5)P₂-binding biosensor P24R did not label the PM anymore under *Lr34res* expression but was instead restricted to intracellular, vacuole-like structures. A PS biosensor (Lact-C2) was present at the PM and endomembranes independently of *Lr34res* expression. However, an accumulation of this biosensor in dot-like structures was observed in *Lr34res*-expressing protoplasts in contrast to the control.

For a verification of these observations, the ratio of the PM/total signal was calculated for the PI(4,5)P₂ and PS biosensors. This indeed confirmed a significantly lower fluorescence signal at the PM for the PI(4,5)P₂ and PS biosensors in the presence of *Lr34res* (Fig. 3C) suggesting that these lipids accumulate less at the cytoplasmic PM leaflet.

Lr34res and *Lr34sus* enhance PS and reduce PE exposure at the PM in *S. cerevisiae*

To confirm the role of *Lr34* as a translocator for certain PLs and to investigate potential differences in activity between the two transporter versions, *Lr34sus* and *Lr34res*, the protein was heterologously expressed in a WT *S. cerevisiae* strain in order to perform growth assays that use toxins to probe for the translocation of specific endogenous PLs at the PM. In addition to the two native *Lr34* proteins, *Lr34sus* and *Lr34res*, inactive versions bearing mutations of the critical amino acids in all four Walker domains (*Lr34sus/resW*, Table 1) were used as controls besides the empty vector because these domains are essential for the hydrolysis of ATP in all ABC transporters.

Table 1
Mutagenesis sites for generation of inactive *Lr34* versions

Motif (position in <i>Lr34r</i>)	Original sequence	Mutated sequence
Walker A1(168–175)	GPPGCGKS	GPPGCAAS
Walker B1(327–332)	AYFMDE	AYFMAE
Walker A2(846–853)	GVSAGAKT	GVSAAAT
Walker B2(973–978)	IILMDE	IILMAE

Under standard conditions, the expression of an active *Lr34* transporter impaired growth in yeast cells, whereas the inactive *Lr34* versions did not cause any effect even when slightly higher protein expression levels were achieved (Fig. 4, A and B).

Next, the growth behavior of *Lr34*-expressing yeast cells was investigated in the presence of specific toxins. The cyclic depsipeptide duramycin specifically binds PE upon exposure to the outer leaflet of the PM and forms pores in the membrane that induces cell death (21). Therefore, any floppase activity resulting in increased PE exposure should enhance the drug sensitivity of the cells, whereas a PE flippase would evoke the opposite effect. Interestingly, duramycin application altered the general growth behavior of yeast cells, indicated by a constant linear growth and loss of clearly distinguishable growth phases (Fig. 5A). Moreover, when growth inhibition was calculated, cells expressing *Lr34sus* and especially *Lr34res* were more resistant to the drug and consequently grew significantly better than the corresponding controls at 5 and 10 μM duramycin (Fig. 5B), pointing to a PE flippase activity of both *Lr34* versions.

Similarly, cells were tested for growth in the presence of the PS-binding cyclic depsipeptide papuamide A, which develops

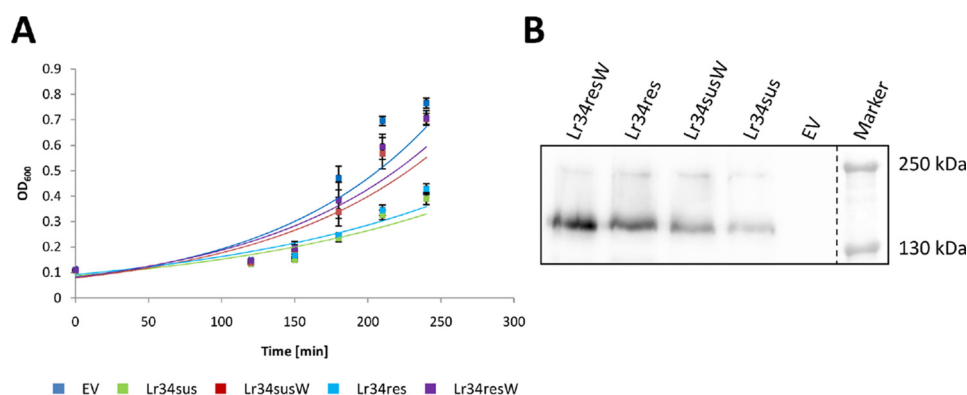


Figure 4. Growth behavior of *S. cerevisiae* WT strain BY4741 expressing different Lr34 versions. A, cells were either transformed with an empty vector (EV) or plasmids for the expression of Lr34sus, inactive Lr34sus (Lr34susW), Lr34res, or inactive Lr34res (Lr34resW) and grown in selective SD media under standard growth conditions. A_{600} of freshly inoculated overnight grown cultures (starting $A_{600} = 0.1$) was measured at the indicated time points during the exponential growth phase. Values are means \pm S.E. ($n \geq 5$). B, immunoblot analysis of microsomal yeast fractions expressing different HA-tagged versions of Lr34.

its toxic effect by the same mechanism as duramycin (22, 23). The growth of *Lr34sus*- and *Lr34res*-expressing cells was significantly impaired compared with cells expressing the corresponding inactive transporter versions or containing the empty vector already at 0.6 μ g/ml papuamide A. This effect persisted when increasing the drug concentration to 1 μ g/ml.

To get further insights on the PL specificity of the ABC transporter, the growth of cells expressing the different Lr34 versions was also tested in media containing miltefosine. This compound is a structural analogue of lyso-PC and develops its toxic effect upon transport into the cell (24). If Lr34 were able to extrude miltefosine, yeast cells expressing the ABC transporter should be less sensitive to this drug. Apparently, even small toxin concentrations altered the growth behavior in a similar way as duramycin. However, when comparing the growth inhibition rates, it was asserted that in this case neither *Lr34sus* nor *Lr34res* expression significantly altered the drug sensitivity of the yeast cells, suggesting that no import or export of miltefosine occurred through the PM.

The papuamide and duramycin sensitivity assays probe the distribution of lipids at the PM, which is affected both by the presence of specific transporters at this membrane and by the distribution of lipids at the membrane of vesicles fusing to the PM from internal compartments (25). In contrast, the miltefosine sensitivity assay requires the presence of the transporter at the PM, as miltefosine needs to be transported inside the cell to exert its action. Therefore, a lack of miltefosine sensitivity could be related to a trafficking problem, rather than reflect the substrate transport preference of the transporter. Indeed, fluorescent GFP-tagged versions of the Lr34 transporters could be visualized in internal membranes in yeast, but no PM localization was detected (Fig. S1).

Nevertheless, we aimed at performing lipid uptake and export assays using NBD-PLs, to directly test the lipid transport capabilities of the Lr34 transporters in yeast. A number of different growth parameters (inducible/constitutive expression, agitation, and temperature) were tested, but we were unable to identify reproducible growth conditions leading to the presence of the transporters at the PM.

In summary, *Lr34sus* and *Lr34res* enhanced the yeast tolerance to duramycin, suggesting that PE is translocated to the

inner side of the yeast PM. The opposite effect was observed for papuamide A, indicating a role of *Lr34sus* and *Lr34res* in PS exposure. In accordance with the protein expression levels (Fig. 4B), these effects were slightly more pronounced for *Lr34res* than for *Lr34sus*.

Expression of *Lr34res* promotes oil body formation in a PL-transfer-deficient *S. cerevisiae* mutant strain

The previously reported triacylglycerol accumulation in leaves of *Lr34res*-expressing barley plants (11) suggests a potential link between the PL flippase or floppase activity of *Lr34res* and overall lipid metabolism. As *Lr34res* apparently not only translocates PLs in the PM of plants but also in the PM of yeast, it could be assumed that enhanced neutral lipid storage might also be induced by the ABC transporter *in fungo*. Instead of using WT *S. cerevisiae* strains that hardly accumulate any lipids under standard growth conditions, the *Sec14^{ts}* PL-transfer protein mutant CTY1-1A showing constitutively enhanced oil body formation for the storage of accumulating neutral lipids was selected for the following studies. This mutant is characterized by a defect in the PL-transfer protein *Sec14*, which is necessary for efficient vesicle budding and fusion events between the trans-Golgi network and the PM. Because a deletion of the *Sec14* gene is lethal, a mutation was introduced in the coding sequence that renders the yeast cells temperature-sensitive due to impaired PL-transfer activity by the mutated *Sec14* protein (26). To visualize oil bodies and quantify the intracellular oil content, the lipophilic dye Nile red was applied, which is only fluorescent when embedded in a hydrophobic environment typically found in oil bodies (27). Expression of *Lr34res* but not *Lr34sus* significantly increased the number and the size of these lipid reservoirs (Fig. 6, A and B). Because expression levels of both Lr34 versions were similar in this mutant (Fig. 6C), a different activity of the two transporters can be assumed to be the cause of the accumulation of neutral lipids.

Discussion

Resolving the molecular mechanism of disease resistance in cereals is of great importance, especially in view of the challenges in sustainable food supply in the future. The ABC trans-

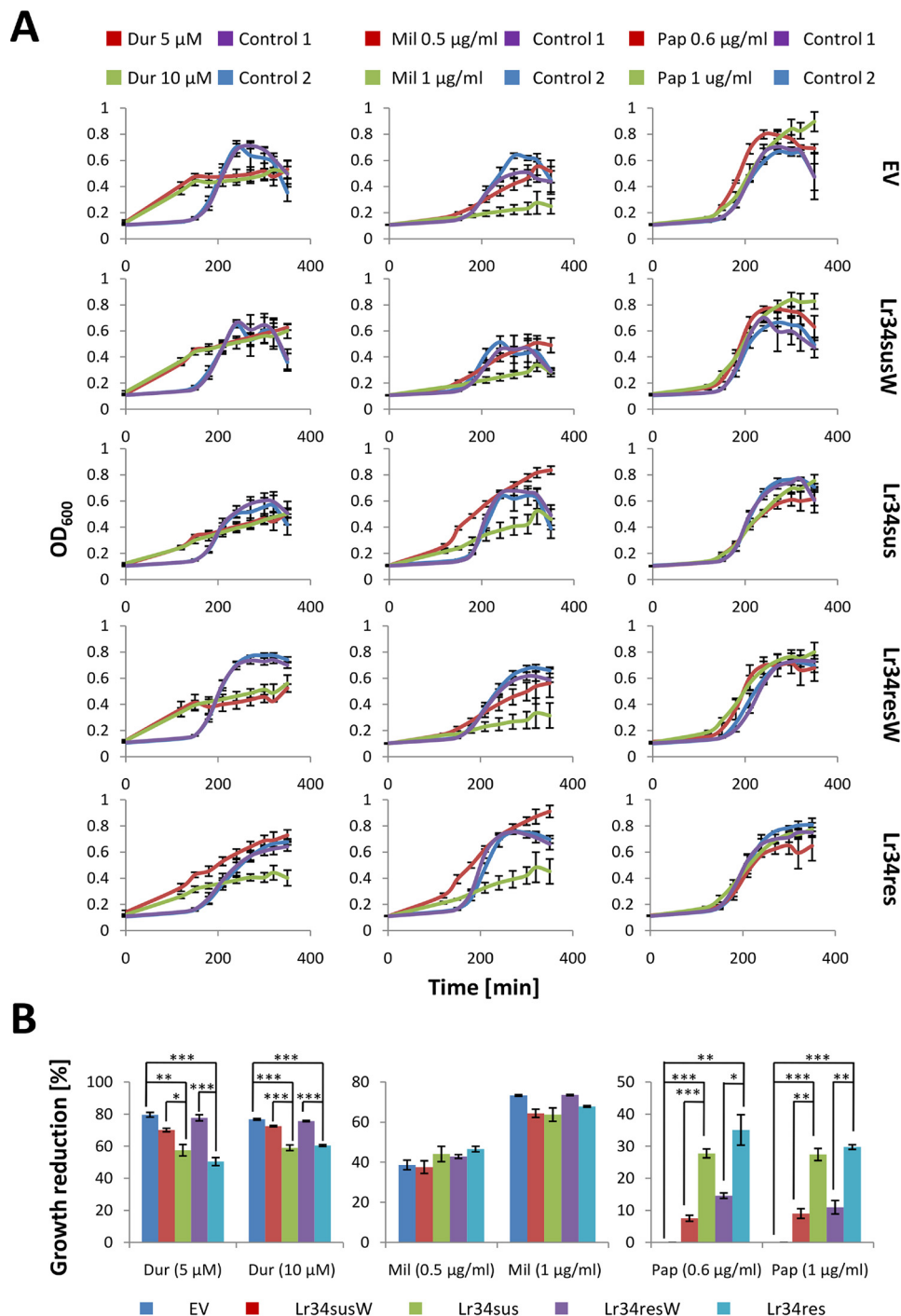


Figure 5. Drug sensitivity test of yeast BY4741 cells expressing different Lr34 versions. A, growth pattern of freshly inoculated overnight grown yeast cells (starting $A_{600} = 0.1$) containing an empty vector (EV) or expressing inactive Lr34sus (Lr34susW) or Lr34res (Lr34resW) or the active protein versions Lr34sus or Lr34res was monitored. Cells were grown in media containing either the cytotoxic drugs duramycin (Dur), miltefosine (Mil), or papuamide A (Pap) at the indicated concentrations or DMSO (Dur, Pap) or ethanol (Mil) as the corresponding controls (1, low concentration; 2, high concentration). A_{600} was measured at the indicated time points. Values are means \pm S.E. ($n = 4-6$). B, calculation of growth inhibitory effects for the respective drug concentrations. Values are means \pm S.E. ($n = 4-6$), *, $p \leq 0.0167$; **, $p \leq 0.0033$; ***, $p \leq 0.00033$, according to one-way ANOVA and post hoc t tests with Bonferroni corrections.

porter Lr34 from wheat is known to confer partial, durable, and broad-spectrum disease resistance, which makes it a very interesting candidate for molecular investigations. It was demonstrated that the Lr34res gene can be functionally transferred into other grass species like rice, barley, or maize, resulting in resistance against all tested species-specific biotrophic and hemibiotrophic pathogens, such as *Magnaporthe oryzae*, *Blume-*

ria graminis f. sp. *hordei*, or *Exserohilum turcicum* (8–10). However, strong transgene expression can cause side effects, such as triacylglycerol accumulation in barley leaves (11) or early senescence in barley and rice (8–9). The aim of this study was to characterize the activity of the ABC transporter Lr34 in an attempt to find a common cause for the observed diverse physiological effects.

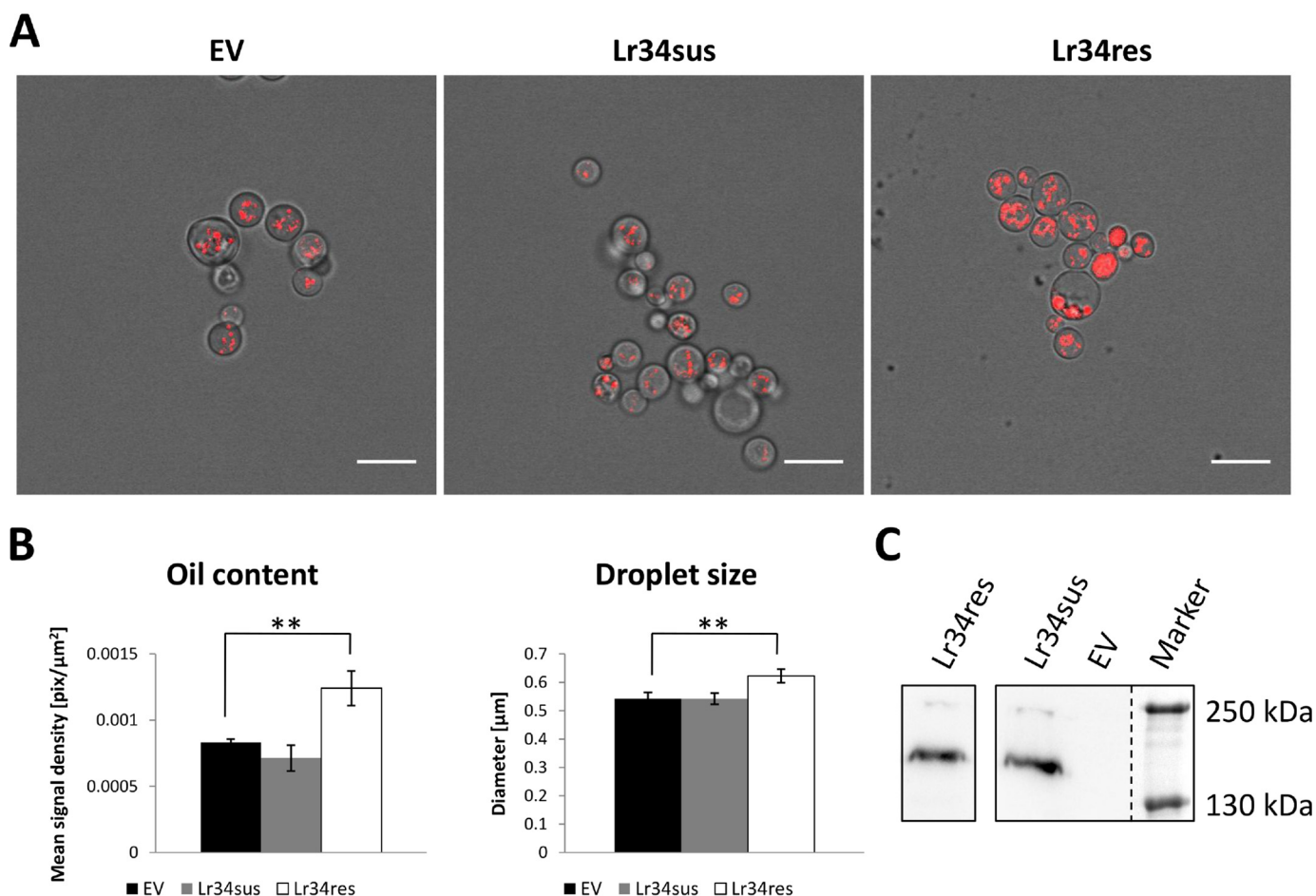


Figure 6. Oil body quantification in the *S. cerevisiae* Sec14^{ts} mutant CTY1-1A. A, yeast cells transformed with an empty vector or plasmids for the expression of Lr34sus and Lr34res, respectively, were grown to stationary phase and stained with Nile red for the microscopic visualization of oil bodies. Scale bars, 10 μm. B, determination of Nile red–derived fluorescence signal density as a measure of oil content and determination of average oil droplet size in transformed yeast cells. Values are means ± S.E. ($n = 6–10$ for oil content, $n = 16–33$ for droplet size). **, $p \leq 0.01$, according to Student's *t* test. C, protein levels of HA-tagged Lr34sus and Lr34res in CTY1-1A microsomal fractions.

Before investigating the activity of Lr34 *in planta*, the subcellular localization of the ABC transporter was elucidated. The absence of signaling peptides and the localization studies from related PDR-type transporters (17–19) suggested that Lr34 is most likely present in the PM. Fractionation of total membranes from transgenic BY2 cells indeed revealed that the HA-tagged Lr34res protein showed a signal correlation with the plasma membrane H^+ -ATPase. Although it cannot be ruled out that Lr34res has additional subcellular destinations, this result confirmed that at least a major part of the expressed protein is present in the plant PM fraction.

Next, the transporter activity was determined. The lipid translocation assay in barley protoplasts suggested that Lr34res might be capable of internalizing PA, while exporting PS. Consequently, Lr34res, on the one hand, most likely acts as PS floppase and thereby reduces the amount of cytoplasmic PS and, on the other hand, might either directly flip PA from the exoplasmic to the cytoplasmic membrane leaflet or indirectly promote the accumulation of negatively charged PA to compensate for the reduced PS levels. The resulting elevation of the PA concentration at the inner PM leaflet by the activity of Lr34res could explain the up-regulation of PR genes in transgenic barley (12) and further stress responsive genes in Lr34res containing wheat

varieties (13) through PA-mediated activation of the corresponding signaling pathways (14–16). Numerous reports have demonstrated that these cellular responses are highly dependent on the activity of specific phospholipases generating PA as a signaling molecule (28–30). Moreover, the loss of PS in the cytoplasmic membrane leaflet could cause a detachment of intracellular proteins with PS-binding motifs from the PM and thereby alter their activity. For instance, the evolutionarily highly conserved copines contain calcium-dependent PS-binding domains and play important roles in development and disease resistance, even though their precise molecular function is still unclear (31–33).

The investigation on the distribution of natural membrane lipids with specific PL-biosensors showed that a smaller portion of the expressed PS-biosensor (Lact-C2) is bound to the PM in Lr34res-expressing BY2 protoplasts compared with the control; instead, it accumulated in dot-like structures. Possibly, the fraction of Lr34res present in the Golgi and Golgi-derived vesicles on their way to the PM along the secretory pathway promotes PS translocation to the luminal membrane leaflet. Newly synthesized PS-binding biosensor molecules would therefore be able to bind these vesicles, explaining these intracellular dots. Interestingly, not only PS but also $PI(4,5)P_2$ concentration was

lowered in the cytoplasmic PM leaflet in *Lr34res*-expressing protoplasts, indicated by an enrichment of the corresponding biosensor in the cytosol and vacuoles. Reasons for this observation could either be a putative PI(4,5)P₂ floppase activity of the transporter or altered PI(4,5)P₂ metabolism either through enhanced enzymatic conversion by phospholipase C (PLC) or through reduced biosynthesis by PI(4)P-kinase, because the activity of these two enzymes depends on the cytoplasmic PS and PA concentrations, respectively, of the PM (34, 35). Without further investigations on the PI(4,5)P₂ content and distribution in the PM, none of these possibilities can be excluded. However, an enhanced PLC-mediated conversion of PI(4,5)P₂ to DAG and IP₃ could explain several of the phenotypes associated with a strong expression of *Lr34res* in plant cells. As PIPs constitute only a minor portion of membrane lipids, it seems unlikely that PIP–PLC-derived DAG can be considered as the main cause of the observed lipid accumulation profile in transgenic *Lr34res*-expressing barley plants (11). Instead, PIPs and their degradation products such as IP₃ play crucial roles as signaling molecules that among other things regulate intracellular Ca²⁺ levels (36), although the precise role of inositol phosphates in plants remains controversial (37). Nevertheless, PIP–PLC-induced Ca²⁺ signaling could take part in the activation of stress responses in *Lr34res*-expressing plants considering that numerous plant protein kinases working as activators of intracellular stress signaling pathways are calcium-dependent (38, 39). At the same time, the portion of DAG remaining intact in the membrane attracts C1 domain-containing proteins and thereby modulates their activity (40, 41). The most prominent example is protein kinase C (PKC), a universal regulator of signal transduction and cell proliferation in mammals that needs PS and DAG for its full activity (42). Interestingly, no PKC isoform has been found in plants, but evidence exists that other protein kinases compensate for its absence. For instance, phosphoinositide-dependent kinase PDK1 mediates responses to reactive oxygen species during root hair development and pathogen attack, and its activity is stimulated by PA, the phosphorylated form of DAG (43).

Further support for a possible connection of *Lr34res* with TAG homeostasis can be gathered from the yeast experiments. When heterologously expressed in an *S. cerevisiae* mutant that is defective in PL-transfer, *Lr34res* promoted the accumulation of neutral lipids in oil bodies. Oil body formation is not unique to yeast but is thought to occur in all eukaryotes and starts with the formation of microdomains at the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) and the local recruitment of lipid-biosynthesis enzymes. An increased production of neutral lipids, such as DAG, steryl esters, or TAG, at these sites promotes the extension and finally the conversion of these microdomains into oil bodies after their release from the ER (44). A defect in PL-transfer in the *Sec14^{ts}* mutant *per se* causes the formation of oil bodies, which under our experimental conditions hardly accumulate in WT yeast cells. This observation could, for example, be explained by a reduction of PL delivery along the secretory pathway resulting in increased oil body formation for the storage of membrane lipid precursor molecules. Interestingly, the expression of *Lr34res* but not *Lr34sus* enhanced the density and size of oil bodies in this mutant. Because of similar protein expression

levels, it seems likely that a different activity of the two transporter versions is responsible for the increased oil body content and size in *Lr34res*-expressing yeast cells. Presumably, *Lr34res* further impedes lipid transfer along the secretory pathway caused by its PL floppase activity and thereby enhances the phenotype of the *Sec14^{ts}* mutant by promoting oil body formation. Alternatively, the enhanced lipid content in the yeast mutant might be derived from bulk membrane PL degradation by nonspecific PLCs indirectly stimulated by *Lr34res*-mediated PL redistribution, in analogy to the observations in *Lr34res*-expressing barley plants.

When heterologously expressed in an *S. cerevisiae* WT strain, *Lr34sus* and *Lr34res* but not the inactive transporter versions impaired growth, demonstrating that this effect is not caused by protein expression *per se* but by the activity of the transporters. On the one hand, a strongly enhanced ATP consumption in yeast cells could reduce the availability of metabolic energy required for growth, and on the other hand, an *Lr34*-mediated redistribution of certain PLs within the PM might affect cell division as cell cycle regulation is known to be closely connected to lipid metabolism (45). Possibly, PL-specific toxins interfere with cell cycle regulation in a similar manner resulting in a loss of clearly distinguishable lag, exponential, and stationary phases of growing yeast cells.

The functional analysis of *Lr34* in yeast revealed that the sensitivity to papuamide A, which specifically binds exposed PS, was increased by the expression of both *Lr34* versions. Consequently, *Lr34sus* and *Lr34res* could work as PS floppases and would both be able to expose PS in the yeast PM supporting the data of the lipid translocation assay using barley protoplasts. Even if (at least the major part of) the expressed *Lr34* protein accumulates in intracellular vesicles (Fig. S1), PS distribution remains altered after fusion of these vesicles with the PM and therefore increases yeast sensitivity to papuamide A. This intracellular accumulation of *Lr34* would further explain why no changes in sensitivity to miltefosine were observed as this cytotoxic compound needs to be actively exported at the PM. As a consequence, the question whether *Lr34sus/res* might be able to translocate lyso-PC remains open. However, differential growth effects were also observed for the PE-binding toxin duramycin because the expression of both native *Lr34* versions decreased yeast sensitivity to the drug, pointing to a reduction of the PE level in the exoplasmic PM leaflet. Interestingly, NBD-PE was not found to be a potential substrate of *Lr34res* in barley protoplasts, which might be due to the different membrane PL composition in yeast and barley that potentially influences the flipping rate of certain PLs so that PE is not a preferred substrate in barley compared with yeast. Another reason might be the difference in the fatty acid moieties of NBD-labeled PE compared with natural PE species, which potentially affects its intrabilayer translocation.

In summary, our results of the PL translocation assays in plants and in yeast indicate that *Lr34res* (and *Lr34sus*) most likely work as PL floppases specific for PS, which is a known function of numerous related ABCG transporters associated with PS exposure in the PM in various organisms (4, 5). The putative translocation of PA and PE to the inner leaflet of the PM is thought to be a secondary compensatory effect either due

Table 2**Primers used in this study**

fwd is forward, and rev is reverse.

Primer	Sequence (5'-3')	Experiment
Lact-C2-attB1_fwd	GGGGACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAAGCAGGCTCAATGTGCACTGAACCCCTAGGCCTG	PS-biosensor
Lact-C2-attB2_rev	GGGGACCACTTTGTACAAAGAAAGCTGGGTACAGCCCAGCAGCTCCAC	PS-biosensor
Lr34-NotI_fwd	GCGGCCGCATGGAGGGCCTCGCAAGAGA	Lr34 expression in yeast
Lr34-NotI_rev	GCGGCCGCTTACCTCTTCTGGAAATTAAGTTTCT	Lr34 expression in yeast
Lr34-pIN _{Kan} _fwd	ATATATGCTCTTCTAGTGAGGGCCTCGCAAGAGAGACCAACCCA	Lr34-GFP localization in yeast
Lr34-pIN _{Kan} _rev	TATATAGCTCTTCATGCCCTCTTCTGGAAATTAAGTTTCTCAAT	Lr34-GFP localization in yeast
Muta-WA1(Lr34)_fwd	CTGGATGTGCCGCTAGCACTCTGTTGCGAGCT	Inactive Lr34 versions
Muta-WA1(Lr34)_rev	GAGGTCCCAGTAGAAGAGTCAATCTGCAGGGTTTG	Inactive Lr34 versions
Muta-WA2(Lr34)_fwd	GAGCTGCCGCCACAACCTCTACTAGATGTATTAGCAG	Inactive Lr34 versions
Muta-WA2(Lr34)_rev	CACAAACACCCATTAGTGCAGAAAGAACACCG	Inactive Lr34 versions
Muta-WB1(Lr34)_fwd	CATACTTTATGGCTGAAATATCAAAATGGTCTGGATAG	Inactive Lr34 versions
Muta-WB1(Lr34)_rev	CACTTGCGGGGCCCAATCATCTCGGCTGTG	Inactive Lr34 versions
Muta-WB2(Lr34)_fwd	CAACAACAGGTTTAGATACAAGG	Inactive Lr34 versions
Muta-WB2(Lr34)_rev	GTTTCAGCCATTAGTATGATTGATGG	Inactive Lr34 versions

to increased spontaneous diffusion (PA) or due to stimulation of P-type ATPases that transfer PE and PS to the inner side of the PM. This hypothesis is supported by the fact that ABC transporters have so far not been described as bidirectional PL translocators but instead as unidirectional PL flippases or floppases with more or less narrow substrate spectra (3–6).

Despite the strong evidence that Lr34 is a translocator for certain PLs (especially PS), a detailed analysis of the substrate spectrum can only be performed in proteoliposomes with pure Lr34 protein that is reconstituted in liposomes of a defined lipid composition. In this system, differences between Lr34_{sus} and Lr34_{res} in the affinity for certain PLs could also be determined, which would finally allow a putative functional discrimination of the two transporter versions for the elucidation of the exact molecular mechanism behind the Lr34_{res}-mediated pathogen resistance. Given that many ABCG transporters can transport very diverse compounds, this system would also allow us to define whether Lr34 might have further transport activities.

Nevertheless, this work shows that the wheat ABC transporter Lr34 changes the lipid environment in the PM by exposing PS on the outer membrane leaflet and by redistributing further PLs in a direct or indirect manner. The resulting membrane rearrangement could be a crucial factor for the pathogen resistance mechanism, the activation of stress responses, the accumulation of neutral lipids, and the early induction of senescence in Lr34_{res}-expressing plants.

Experimental procedures

Material

All chemicals were purchased from Sigma unless otherwise stated.

DNA cloning and constructs

The genomic DNA of Lr34 together with the 35S promoter and the N-terminal HA tag coding sequences was integrated into the p6U vector, as described previously (8), to obtain constructs for *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*-mediated transformation of BY2 cells (see below). The p6U vector contains an *hpt* cassette for hygromycin selection in target organisms. The phosphoinositide biosensor constructs P18R, P21R, P21Y, and P24R were obtained from NASC and were used directly for BY2

protoplast transfection. The PS biosensor Lact-C2 was created by PCR amplification of the C2 domain of lactadherin derived from the Lact-C2-GFP plasmid, which was a gift from Sergio Grinstein (Addgene plasmid 22852 (46)), for cloning into the GATEWAY™ (Invitrogen)-compatible pDONR207 vector. Plant expression constructs were obtained by subcloning into the destination vector pUBC-RFP (47).

For expression in yeast, NotI-restricted Lr34 cDNA, including a C-terminal coding sequence for an HA tag, was integrated into the pNEV-N vector (48) at the NotI restriction site to enable constitutive expression under the *PMA1* promoter. Inactive Lr34 versions were generated by four consecutive PCR-based mutations of both Walker A and Walker B domains (Table 1) using the “Muta” primers listed in Table 2. N-terminal GFP fusion constructs of Lr34 for localization studies in yeast were created according to the FX cloning system protocol published by Geertsma and Dutzler (49). Briefly, Lr34 cDNA was amplified using the recommended primer design, integrated into the pINITIAL_{Kan} donor vector, and subcloned into the destination vector pYEXNHG3. All DNA constructs were verified by Sanger sequencing.

Plant material

Tobacco BY-2 cells (*Nicotiana tabacum* L. cv. Bright Yellow 2) were grown in liquid LS-medium (Murashige-Skoog medium supplemented with 30 g/liter sucrose, 0.37 g/liter KH₂PO₄, 1 mg/liter thiamine-HCl, and 0.2 mg/liter 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) at 25 °C under continuous dark conditions. For protein extraction and protoplast generation, cells were harvested 14 and 4 days, respectively, after sub-culturing. Transgenic barley plants (lines BG9 and BG9 sib (8)) were grown in standard soil under 12-h/day illumination (300 μmol m⁻² s⁻¹) at 25 °C.

BY2 cell culture and transformation

Suspension cultures of tobacco BY2 cells were maintained by weekly dilution (1:10) of cells into fresh LS medium according to Nagata *et al.* (50) and cultured at 25 °C with shaking at 130 rpm in the dark. The p6U vector containing Lr34_{res} (genomic DNA) and N-terminal HA tag under the 35S promoter and the empty vector, respectively, were introduced by electroporation

into the *A. tumefaciens* strain GV3101. Tobacco cells obtained from 50 ml of a 3-day-old culture were co-cultivated with 100 μ l of an overnight culture of the transformed *A. tumefaciens* strain (adjusted to $A_{600} = 1$) on LS plates supplemented with acetosyringone (6.6 mg/liter) and hygromycin (30 mg/liter) for selection. After 2 days, cells were collected and washed three times with BY2 culture medium and were transferred to LS plates supplemented with cefotaxime (200 mg/liter) and hygromycin (30 mg/liter). After 4–6 weeks, the transformed BY2 cells developed calli that were checked for protein presence and used as starting material for liquid cultures.

Protoplast isolation and transfection

Leaf mesophyll protoplasts were prepared from 8-day-old transgenic (Lr34) and nontransgenic (sib) barley plants according to Kaiser (51) for NBD-lipid uptake experiments. Protoplasts of BY2 suspension cultured cells were prepared and transfected with phospholipid biosensor constructs as described in Miao and Jiang (52).

NBD-lipid uptake in barley protoplasts

Dipalmitoyl-PC (DPPC) and fluorescence-labeled 7-nitro-2–1,3-benzoxadiazol-4-yl)amino (NBD) palmitoyl-(NBD-hexanoyl)-PS (NBD-PS), palmitoyl-(NBD-hexanoyl)-PE (NBD-PE), palmitoyl-(NBD-hexanoyl)-phosphocholine (NBD-PC), palmitoyl-(NBD-hexanoyl)-phosphatidylglycerol (NBD-PG), and palmitoyl-(NBD-hexanoyl)-phosphatidic acid (NBD-PA) were obtained from Avanti Polar Lipids (Birmingham, AL). NBD-lipid stocks were prepared as vesicles by sonication consisting of 60 mol % DPPC and 40 mol % NBD-lipid in buffer A (25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 5 mM EDTA, 0.25 M sucrose). Leaf mesophyll protoplasts from transgenic and nontransgenic barley plants were normalized by adjusting their chlorophyll content to 200 μ g/ml and incubated in W5 buffer (160 mM KCl, 125 mM CaCl₂, 5 mM glucose, and 2 mM MES, pH 5.7) containing lipid vesicles to a final concentration of 2.5 μ M (NBD-PC/NBD-PG), 5 μ M (NBD-PA/NBD-PS) or 10 μ M (NBD-PE) at 25 °C and under mild agitation (300 rpm). Samples were taken at the indicated time points, and protoplasts were washed twice by resuspending and centrifuging (100 \times g) in ice-cold W5 buffer supplemented with 3% (w/v) BSA to remove excessive lipids. All samples were boiled at 90 °C for 30 s after adding hot isopropyl alcohol for heat inactivation of phospholipases. The phospholipid extraction was continued according to Bligh and Dyer (53), and the lipid-containing chloroform/methanol phase was collected, dried, and resuspended in a small volume of chloroform before separation by thin-layer chromatography (TLC glass plates, prod-no: 100390, Merck) using chloroform/ethanol/water/trimethylamine (30:35:7:35, v/v/v/v (54)). NBD-lipid standards were chromatographed on the same plate. Fluorescent lipid spots were visualized with an Imager (Fusion FX6) and signal intensities were quantified with ImageJ.

Membrane fractionation of BY2 microsomes

Protoplasts were isolated from 14-day-old transgenic *Lr34res*-expressing BY2 suspension cells according to Miao and Jiang (52) in 2 \times cell volume enzyme solution for 2.5 h. The resulting protoplasts were collected by centrifugation (100 \times g,

6 min), resuspended in 1 \times cell volume ice-cold buffer 1 (25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 5 mM EDTA, 1 \times protease inhibitor mixture (PIC) (Roche Applied Science, catalog no. 11836170001)), and immediately homogenized with glass beads (1 \times cell volume) by vortexing (four times for 10 s, cooling in between). After removal of cell debris and glass beads (4000 rpm, 10 min, 6 °C) the supernatant was transferred to ultracentrifugation tubes to obtain the total membrane fraction by centrifugation (100,000 \times g; 6 °C; 45 min). The pellet was resuspended in STED 10 buffer (10% (w/v) sucrose, 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 0.2 mM EDTA, 0.2 mM DTT) and loaded on a linear sucrose gradient (10–50% sucrose in STED buffer). After ultracentrifugation (16 h; 4 °C; 100,000 \times g) 18 fractions were harvested, and their sucrose concentration was measured by refractometry before Western blotting.

Yeast strains and growth conditions

All growth assays were performed with the *S. cerevisiae* WT strain BY4741 (*MATa his3 leu2 ura3 met15*; EUROSCARF), and the *S. cerevisiae* mutant CTY1-1A (*ura3 his3 lys2 sec14^{ts}* (25)) was used for investigations on oil body formation. Yeast cells were transformed by electroporation as described by Thompson *et al.* (55).

Yeast WT cultures were grown overnight (14–18 h) in selective SD medium containing glucose (0.7% yeast nitrogen base, 2% glucose, 1 \times synthetic dropout media lacking uracil (Sigma)) and freshly inoculated in the next morning at $A_{600} = 0.1$ in selective SD medium supplemented with 2% galactose and 1% raffinose instead of 2% glucose to induce protein expression. These cultures were grown to reach the exponential growth phase ($A_{600} = 1$ –2 and 4–6 h) and then used for fluorescence microscopy.

For toxicity assays papuamide A (Flintbox, Lynsey Huxham) and duramycin (Sigma) were prepared as 1 mg/ml and 2 mM stock solutions, respectively, dissolved in DMSO. Miltefosine (hexadecylphosphocholine; Calbiochem) was prepared as 30 mg/ml stock solution dissolved in ethanol. Yeast cells were grown overnight in liquid SD medium containing 2% glucose allowing constitutive protein expression. These cultures were inoculated in the next morning at $A_{600} = 0.1$ in fresh medium and grown in 96-well plates at 30 °C and shaking at 260 rpm. When indicated, toxins or DMSO/ethanol as solvent controls was added to the samples at the respective concentrations. All experiments were repeated independently at least four times. The growth inhibitory effects of the toxins were defined as the percentage of growth reduction under toxin application using the formula $(1 - (A_{600\text{tox}}(t_2)/A_{600\text{tox}}(t_1)) / (A_{600\text{con}}(t_2)/A_{600\text{con}}(t_1))) \times 100$ with $A_{600\text{tox}}(t_2)$ defined as the A_{600} value at the end of the exponential growth phase (240 min) with toxin application, whereas t_1 indicates the beginning of the exponential growth phase (120 min). The corresponding values were determined for the solvent controls (con).

Nile red staining of yeast cells

Cells were grown in selective SD medium for 16 h and harvested in the stationary phase. The A_{600} was adjusted to 1.0 before cells were stained for 15 min with Nile red (dissolved in DMSO, final concentration 5 μ g/ml).

Yeast microsomal membrane preparation

Fresh yeast transformants were inoculated in selective SD medium and grown overnight at 30 °C with 160 rpm shaking, before inoculation into SD medium at $A_{600} = 0.2$. After another 6–7-h incubation period under the same conditions, cells were harvested by centrifugation at $3000 \times g$ at 4 °C for 5 min, washed in ice-cold water, and resuspended 1:1 (w/v) in buffer 1 (see above). Cells were lysed by the addition of 1 volume of ice-cold acid-washed glass beads (0.5 mm), followed by three cycles of 30 s homogenization with the fastprep® cell disruptor (MP Biomedicals, Santa Ana, CA) and 3 min rest on ice between cycles. Samples were centrifuged at $3000 \times g$ at 4 °C for 10 min to eliminate glass beads and cell debris. After a washing step, supernatants were combined, and total microsomal membrane fractions were collected by centrifugation ($100,000 \times g$; 4 °C; 45 min) and homogenized in buffer 2 (10 mM MES, pH 7.8, 250 mM sucrose, 1× PIC).

Immunodetection

A rat monoclonal anti-HA–HRP-coupled antibody (Roche Applied Science, catalog no. 12013819001, anti-HA-peroxidase, high affinity, dilution, 1:1000) was used for Lr34-HA detection. BY2 organelle marker proteins were visualized by the consecutive development with primary antibodies from Agrisera (catalog nos. AS07 260-100, AS07 213, AS05 084A, and AS08 325) according to the manufacturer's recommendations and secondary HRP-coupled goat anti-rabbit IgG antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, catalog no. sc-2400).

All blots were developed with luminol and enhancer solution (WesternBright™ ECL HRP substrate, advansta), and signals were detected using a Fusion-FX6 imaging device. The PageRuler™ Plus Prestained protein ladder (ThermoFisher Scientific, catalog no. 26619) was used as standard for protein size estimation.

Fluorescence microscopy and signal quantification

A Leica SP5 II spectral confocal laser-scanning microscope (Leica Microsystems, Heidelberg, Germany) was used for fluorescence microscopy. For visualization of plant tissues, a $\times 40/1.2$ N.A. oil immersion objective was used, and yeast imaging was done with a $\times 63/1.40$ N.A. oil immersion objective. For Nile red visualization in yeast cells, the dye was excited with an argon laser at 488 nm, and emission was captured between 565 and 585 nm. Fluorescence signals were evaluated using the Leica software LAS X (version 1.1.0.12420). For the quantification of Nile red fluorescence as a measure of oil body content, individual yeast cells were defined as regions of interest (ROIs), and the pixel intensity sum of the ROI stack was calculated and divided by the number of pictures to obtain the mean pixel intensity. For the determination of the mean oil body size, the maximum oil body diameter in the stack was measured for each individual organelle in several yeast cells. GFP-tagged Lr34 protein was visualized in yeast by excitation at 488 nm and emission capture between 500 and 560 nm.

In plants, biosensor proteins with RFP were excited at 532 nm, and emission spectra were recorded between 580 and 630 nm. The citrine-tagged version P21Y was excited at 488 nm, and emission was captured between 510 and 570 nm. The mid-

dle planes (maximum diameter) of BY2 protoplasts, including PM signal, were defined as concentric circles (ROI1) to obtain the total fluorescence signal. ROI2 as a measure of the intracellular signal was defined as the inner concentric circle (ROI1) after subtraction of the PM signal from ROI2. The ratio of PM/total signal was calculated using the following formula: $(ROI1 - ROI2)/ROI1$. At least eight protoplasts showing comparable signal intensities were analyzed to compensate for fluctuations in organelle distribution. The dye FM4-64 was added to protoplasts at 17 μ M for PM staining. FM4-64 was excited at 488 nm, and emission was captured between 660 and 710 nm.

Statistical analyses

Statistical analyses for NBD-lipid uptake in barley protoplasts, biosensor quantification in BY2 protoplasts, and oil body investigations in yeast were performed using a Student's *t* test with a two-tailed distribution and two-sample unequal variance. The significance of growth differences in the yeast toxicity assay was evaluated using one-way ANOVA analysis and post hoc *t*-tests (Bonferroni-corrected).

Author contributions—J. P. D. conceptualization; J. P. D., S. H., E. M., and R. L. L.-M. data curation; J. P. D. and R. L. L.-M. formal analysis; J. P. D. validation; J. P. D. and R. R. investigation; J. P. D. visualization; J. P. D., E. M., and R. L. L.-M. methodology; J. P. D. writing-original draft; J. P. D. and B. K. project administration; S. H., B. K., E. M., and R. L. L.-M. writing-review and editing; B. K. and R. L. L.-M. supervision; B. K. funding acquisition.

Acknowledgments—We thank Dr. Joohyun Kang for helpful advice regarding the generation of stable transgenic tobacco BY2 cell lines and Dr. Rainer Böni for providing transgenic Lr34res-expressing barley seeds. We also thank Dr. Undine Krügel for providing the *S. cerevisiae* Sec14^{ts} mutant.

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The wheat ABC transporter Lr34 modifies the lipid environment at the plasma membrane

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J. Biol. Chem. 2018, 293:18667-18679.

doi: 10.1074/jbc.RA118.002532 originally published online October 16, 2018

Access the most updated version of this article at doi: [10.1074/jbc.RA118.002532](https://doi.org/10.1074/jbc.RA118.002532)

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